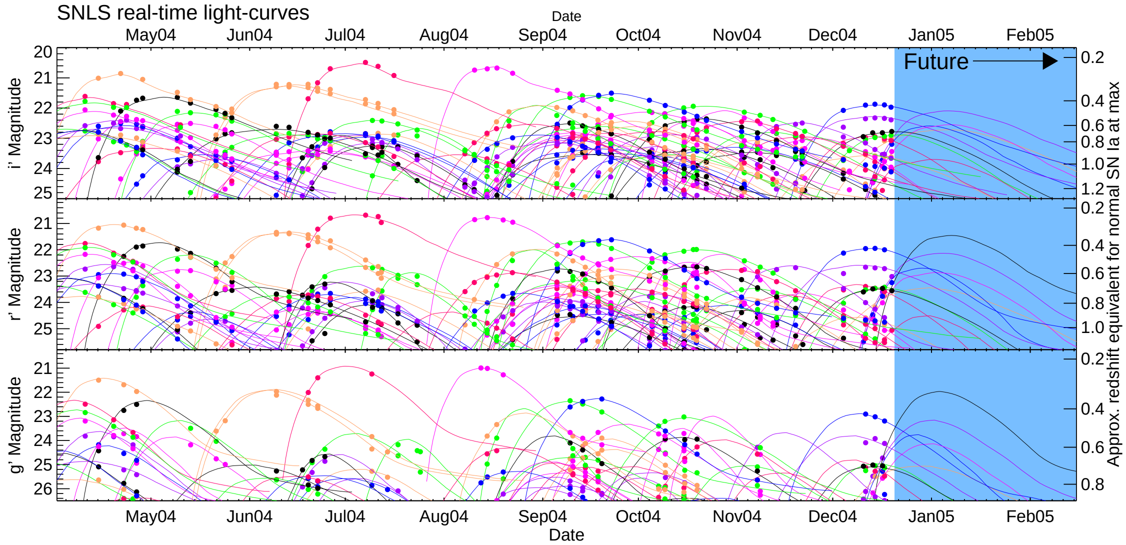
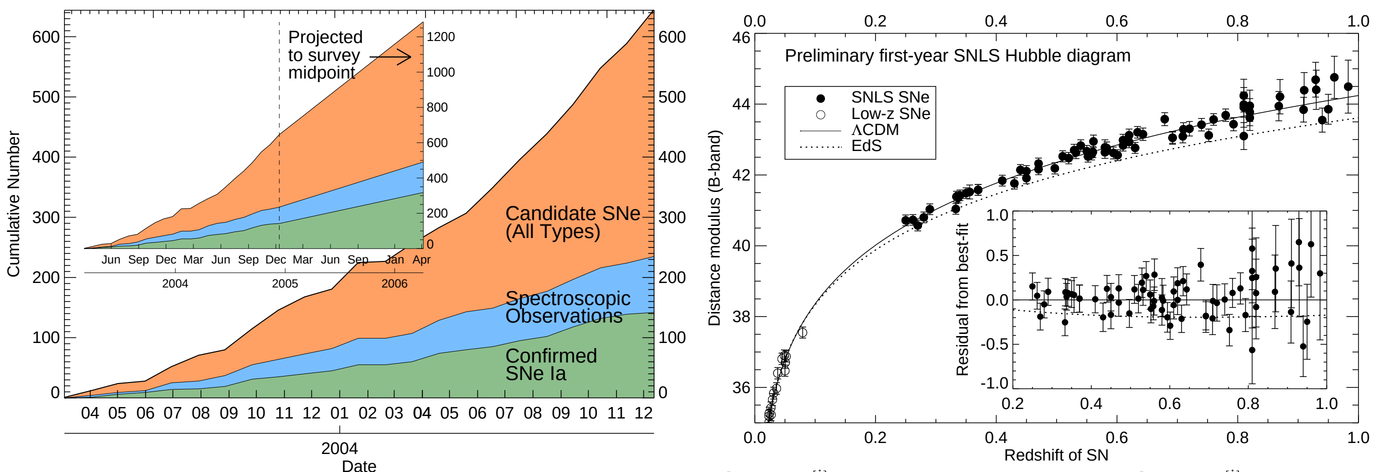
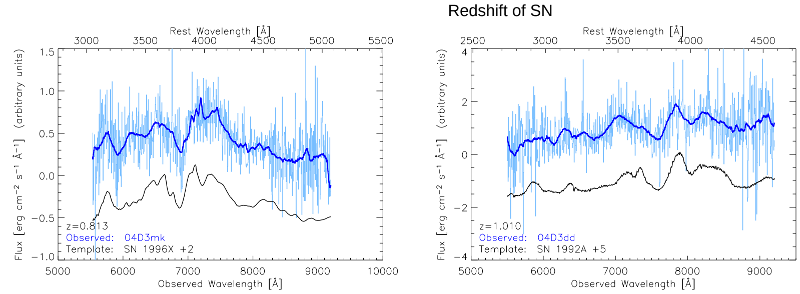


Figure 1: Real-time (not final) SN Ia light-curve fits from SNLS in i (top), r, and g (lower panel). SNe are always discovered before maximum light (allowing spectroscopy when the candidate is brightest). For clarity, only around half of the SNe Ia confirmed in this time interval are shown. Errorbars are shown; most are smaller than the size of the points.





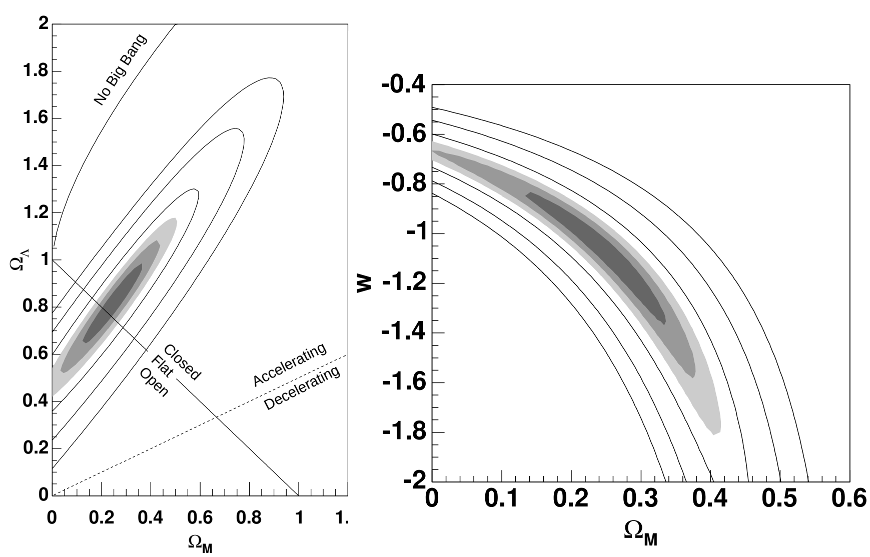


Figure 2 (above): The current status of SNLS. *Above Left:* Current and projected survey statistics. As of January 2005 there are more than 160 spectroscopically confirmed SNe Ia. *Above Right:* The Hubble diagram from the first full year of data (72 high-redshift SNe Ia), only half of the current SNLS sample, yet already the largest homogeneous SN sample. Inset shows the residuals from the best-fitting cosmology. The preliminary best-fit cosmology is Ω_Λ=0.78 (Astier et al. 2005).

Figure 3 (upper right): Two Gemini spectra showing how Nod-and-shuffle provides clean sky-subtraction, increasing our ability to robustly classify faint SNe (Howell et al. 2005).

Figure 4 (lower right): Preliminary Ω_Λ and w cosmological constraints from SNLS using 72 SNe Ia from the first year of data. *Left:* Constraints in Ω_Λ versus $\Omega_{\rm M}$, and *Far Right:* Constraints in $\Omega_{\rm M}$ versus w. Solid lines show the current 1, 2 and 3σ confidence limits; the shaded areas show the predicted end-of-survey constraints. See Astier et al. (2005) for more details. No prior on Ω_M has been assumed; with a prior on Ω_M (for example, from CFHT-LS weak lensing), the uncertainties on w shrink to $\pm$0.07.